

## SPECIFICATION

### TITLE OF THE INVENTION

THIN FILM HEAD, PRODUCING METHOD THEREOF AND MAGNETIC  
DISK APPARATUS

#### 5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

##### 1. Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to a thin film head for use in a magnetic disk apparatus, particularly, to a thin film head for high coercivity media suitable for high density recording, a producing method thereof, and a magnetic disk apparatus.

##### 2. Description of Background

15 In recent years, as the recording density of magnetic disk apparatuses has been increased, there has been strongly required development of thin film heads excellent in read/write characteristics together with improvement of the performance of recording media. At present, as a reading head, there is used a head using a MR (magnetoresistive effect) element or a GMR (giant magnetoresistive effect) element capable of providing  
20 high read output. Further, a TMR (tunnel magnetoresistive) element capable of providing a higher reading efficiency is developed. On the other hand, as a recording head, a prior art inductive thin film  
25 recording head using electromagnetic induction is used. A read/write type thin film head integrally forming the reading head and the recording head is employed.

To improve the recording characteristics of a

thin film head, a strong and steep recording magnetic field must be generated in order to sufficiently record on recording media having a high coercivity. The track width is reduced with increasing of the track density.

5 Magnetic saturation is caused at the magnetic pole front end portion of the thin film head so as to decrease the recording magnetic field. To cope with increasing of the track density, the processing accuracy of the small track width must be increased.

10 As shown in FIG. 3, a prior art thin film head has a substrate 1 made of a non-magnetic material. A lower magnetic shield 2 made of a soft magnetic material for enhancing the reading resolution to eliminate the influence of the external magnetic field is provided thereon. A reading gap 3 made of a non-magnetic insulating material is provided thereon. A reading element 4 consisting of an MR or GMR element is disposed in the reading gap. A lower magnetic pole 5 made of a soft magnetic material serving as an upper magnetic shield is provided thereon. A recording gap layer 6 and a coil insulating layer 7 are provided thereon. Lower layer coils 8 and upper layer coils 8' are disposed in the coil insulating layer. There may be a case of only one coil layer. An upper magnetic pole 9 made of a high saturation magnetic flux density material is provided. The entire head is protected by a protective layer 10. A rear end portion of upper magnetic pole 11 is contacted magnetically with the

lower magnetic pole 5 through a through hole of the insulating layer 7 and the recording gap layer 6. The width of a front end portion of upper magnetic pole 12 in a floating surface 13 is processed into a width corresponding to the track width. The coils 8 and 8' are constructed so as to be arranged circumferentially about the rear end portion of upper magnetic pole .

A recording electric current is applied to the coils 8 and 8' so as to induce a magnetic flux in the upper magnetic pole 9 and the lower magnetic pole 5. A recording magnetic field generated from the front end of the recording gap records a signal onto a recording medium 14 moving slightly away from the floating surface 13. The magnetic flux is concentrated in the vicinity of the recording gap from the lower magnetic pole and the upper magnetic pole. As a result, a high magnetic field is generated. The length in the front end portion of upper magnetic pole is contacted with the recording gap layer 6 is called a gap depth Gd. As the length is reduced, the recording magnetic field is increased since the magnetic flux is concentrated onto the magnetic pole front end.

When the upper magnetic pole 9 is formed, a photoresist is coated onto the coil insulating layer 7 and the recording gap layer 6. The photoresist is exposed and developed through a predetermined mask of the shape of the upper magnetic pole so as to remove the photoresist in a portion to be the shape of the

upper magnetic pole. A high saturation magnetic flux density material as the upper magnetic pole is formed in the removed portion by a plating method. In the prior art thin film head, as described above, the photoresist for forming the upper magnetic pole is formed on a high and steep slope 15 of the coil insulating layer 7. When the photoresist is exposed, the shape of the upper magnetic pole cannot be formed accurately due to light reflection from the slope and insufficient depth of focus. In particular, a problem arises when a small track width of the rear end portion of upper magnetic pole is formed.

As a method for solving this point, as described in Japanese Published Unexamined Patent Application No. 2000-276707, there is proposed a method for separating an upper magnetic pole into an upper magnetic pole front end layer, an upper magnetic pole rear end layer, and an upper magnetic pole top layer. In this method, as shown in FIG. 4, a recording gap layer 6 is formed, and then, a first non-magnetic insulating layer 16 for defining a gap depth. A photoresist for forming an upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 and an upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18 is formed thereon. The photoresist is exposed and developed to remove portions to be the shapes of the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 and the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18. A high saturation magnetic flux density material as the upper magnetic

pole front end layer 17 and the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18 is formed in the removed portions by a plating method. Further, the gap between the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 and the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18 is buried by a second non-magnetic insulating layer 19. The upper magnetic pole front end layer 17, the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18, and the second non-magnetic insulating layer 19 are flattened by polishing. A coil insulating layer 7, lower layer coils 8, upper layer coils 8', an upper magnetic pole top layer 20, and a protective layer 10 are formed thereon. In this method, the photoresist for forming the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 is formed on the first non-magnetic insulating layer 16 having a step smaller than that of the slope 15 of the coil insulating layer in the prior art shown in FIG. 3. The problems of light reflection from the substrate or insufficient depth of focus can be eliminated so as to enhance the small track width processing accuracy.

In the thin film head shown in FIG. 4, the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 is formed on the step of the first non-magnetic insulating layer 16. A very small track width of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  or less which has been required in recent years is difficult to be formed at high accuracy.

As the track is smaller and the coercivity of the media is higher, the recording magnetic field required for the recording head is increased more and

more.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention solves these difficulties and an object of the present invention is to provide a thin film head permitting high density recording and reading, a producing method thereof, and a magnetic disk apparatus using such a thin film head.

To achieve the foregoing object, in the present invention, a thin film head comprising in combination: a reading part consisting of a magnetic shield layer and a reading element formed on a substrate; and a recording part consisting of a lower magnetic pole, an upper magnetic pole, coils, and a non-magnetic insulating layer; wherein the lower magnetic pole consists of a lower magnetic pole main layer, a lower magnetic pole front end portion, and a lower magnetic pole rear end portion; the upper magnetic pole has its front end portion opposite to the lower magnetic pole front end portion through a recording gap layer and its rear end portion connected magnetically to the lower magnetic pole rear end portion; the coils are disposed between the lower magnetic pole main layer and the upper magnetic pole; the non-magnetic insulating layer is filled between the coils, the lower magnetic pole main layer and the upper magnetic pole; the lower magnetic pole front end portion has a width in the track width direction smaller than the width of the lower magnetic pole main layer and has, at the upper

magnetic pole side, a projection step portion having a width in a floating surface almost equal to the track width; the upper magnetic pole consists of an upper magnetic pole front end layer, an upper magnetic pole rear end layer, and an upper magnetic pole top layer; and a surface for defining a gap depth of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is formed almost perpendicular to the recording gap surface, so that the height of the lower magnetic pole front end portion in the medium running direction is  $0.3 \mu\text{m}$  to  $2 \mu\text{m}$ .

The width of the lower magnetic pole front end portion in the track width direction is desirably  $1 \mu\text{m}$  to  $30 \mu\text{m}$ .

The surface other than the projection step portion of the lower magnetic pole front end portion at the upper magnetic pole side is inclined at, at least one inclination angle to the recording gap surface.

The lower magnetic pole front end portion has a width in the track width direction smaller than the width of the lower magnetic pole main layer and has, at the upper magnetic pole side, a projection step portion having a width in a floating surface almost equal to the track width, and having a width in the position away from the floating surface in the head rear portion direction larger than that of the upper magnetic pole; and a surface for defining a recording gap depth of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is formed almost perpendicular to the recording gap surface.

The upper magnetic pole front end layer has a width corresponding to the track width from the floating surface to the magnetic pole expansion position, so as to increase the width from the magnetic pole expansion position to the head rear portion direction.

The upper magnetic pole front end layer consists of a plurality of magnetic layers having different saturation magnetic flux densities, so that the magnetic layer of the recording gap side has a saturation magnetic flux density higher than that of the magnetic layer at a side farther from the recording gap.

The saturation magnetic flux density of at least some magnetic materials for use in the upper magnetic pole front end layer or the lower magnetic pole front end portion is desirably higher than that of the magnetic material for use in the lower magnetic pole main layer and the upper magnetic pole top layer.

The specific resistance of the magnetic material for use in the lower magnetic pole main layer or the upper magnetic pole top layer is desirably higher than that of the magnetic material for use in the upper magnetic pole front end layer or the lower magnetic pole front end portion.

The lower magnetic pole front end portion is produced on the lower magnetic pole main layer by a frame plating method.



A magnetic disk apparatus comprises: a magnetic recording medium; a motor for driving the same; a magnetic head for recording and reproduction onto the magnetic recording medium; a mechanism for positioning the magnetic head, a circuit system for controlling these; and a circuit system for supplying a recording signal to the magnetic head and processing a reading signal from the magnetic head; wherein at least the one thin film head is mounted as the magnetic head, and the magnetic recording medium having a coercivity of 279kA/m (3500Oe) or more is used.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing one example of a prior art thin film head;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing another example of the prior art thin film head;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing the shape of a lower magnetic pole front end portion on a lower main layer of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a plan view showing the shape of an upper magnetic pole front end layer of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view showing the shape

of a projection step portion provided on a lower magnetic pole front end portion on a lower magnetic pole main layer, of another embodiment of the thin film head of the present invention as well as the shape of an upper magnetic pole front end portion;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing the shape of a projection step portion provided on a lower magnetic pole front end portion on a lower magnetic pole main layer of a further embodiment of the thin film head of the present invention as well as the shape of an upper magnetic pole front end portion;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of a further embodiment of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the width  $L_{p2w}$  of a lower magnetic pole front end portion in the track width direction of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a diagram showing the relation

between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the gap depth  $G_d$  of the thin film head of the present invention;

5 FIG. 14 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the trim depth of the thin film head of the present invention;

10 FIG. 15 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the taper angle, i.e., the inclination angle  $\alpha$  of the upper end surface of the lower magnetic pole front end portion of the thin film head of the present invention;

15 FIG. 16 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the magnetic pole expansion position  $L_y$  of an upper magnetic pole front end layer of the thin film head of the present invention;

20 FIG. 17 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the magnetic pole expansion angle  $\theta$  of an upper magnetic pole front end layer of the thin film head of the present invention;

25 FIG. 18 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the thickness  $U_{plt}$  of an upper magnetic pole front end layer of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 19 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the thickness of a high  $B_s$  layer of an upper magnetic pole front end layer at the recording gap side of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 20 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the distance  $U_{p2d}$  from a floating surface to the front end of an upper magnetic pole top layer of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 21 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the contact length  $L_c$  of an upper magnetic pole front end layer and an upper magnetic pole top layer of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 22 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the thickness  $U_{p2t}$  of an upper magnetic pole top layer of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 23 is a diagram showing the distribution of medium in-plane magnetic field  $H_{xz}$  of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 24 is a diagram showing another example of the distribution of medium in-plane magnetic field  $H_{xz}$  of the thin film head of the present invention;

FIG. 25 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  and the magnetic pole extension position  $L_y$  of an upper

magnetic pole front end layer, i.e., the magnetic pole contraction position of the thin film head of the present invention by comparing the presence of a projection step portion with the absence thereof;

5           FIG. 26 is a diagram showing the relation between the magnetic pole expansion position  $L_y$  of an upper magnetic pole front end layer and the medium in-plane magnetic field  $H_{xzmax}$  in the off-track position of the thin film head of the present invention;

10           FIG. 27 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{xmax}$  and the width  $Stw$  of a projection step portion on a lower magnetic pole front end portion of the thin film head of the present invention;

15           FIG. 28 is a diagram showing the relation between the width  $Stw$  of a projection step portion on a lower magnetic pole front end portion and the medium in-plane magnetic field  $H_{xzmax}$  in the off-track position of the thin film head of the present invention;

20           FIG. 29 is a diagram showing the relation between the recording magnetic field intensity  $H_{xmax}$  and the starting position  $Std$  of a projection step portion on a lower magnetic pole front end portion of the thin film head of the present invention; and

25           FIG. 30 is a diagram showing the relation between the starting position  $Std$  of a projection step portion on a lower magnetic pole front end portion and

the medium in-plane magnetic field  $H_{xzmax}$  in the off-track position of the thin film head of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

5           The present invention will be described hereinbelow in detail by embodiments.

<Embodiment 1>

FIG. 2 shows a cross-sectional view of a thin film head of the present invention. On a substrate 1 made of a non-magnetic material, there is provided a lower magnetic shield 2 made of a soft magnetic material for enhancing the reading resolution to eliminate the influence of the external magnetic field. A reading gap 3 made of a non-magnetic insulating material is provided thereon. A reading element 4 consisting of an MR or GMR element is disposed in the reading gap. An upper magnetic shield 21 is provided thereon. A separate layer 22 made of a non-magnetic material for separating a recording head and a reading head is provided thereon. A lower magnetic pole main layer 5, a lower magnetic pole front end portion 23, and a lower magnetic pole rear end portion 24 are provided thereon. A non-magnetic insulating layer 25 is filled between the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23 and the lower magnetic pole rear end portion 24.

The lower magnetic pole front end portion 23, the lower magnetic pole rear end portion 24, and the

non-magnetic insulating layer 25 are flattened by polishing. A recording gap layer 6, an upper magnetic pole front end layer 17, and an upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18 are provided thereon. A second non-magnetic insulating layer 19 and lower layer coils 8' are provided. The surface of the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17, the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18, and the second non-magnetic insulating layer 19 is flattened by polishing. A coil insulating layer 7 and upper layer coils 8' are disposed thereon. An upper magnetic pole top layer 20 is provided. The entire head is protected by a protective layer 10. The front end of the upper magnetic pole top layer is disposed so as to be recessed from a floating surface.

A rear end portion 26 of the upper magnetic pole top layer and the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18 are connected magnetically to the lower magnetic pole rear end portion 24. The lower layer coils 8 and the upper layer coils 8' are constructed so as to be arranged circumferentially about the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18 and the rear end portion 26 of the upper magnetic pole top layer. A recording electric current is applied to the lower layer coils 8 and the upper layer coils 8'. A magnetic flux is induced in the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17, the upper magnetic pole top layer 20, the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18, the lower magnetic pole rear end portion 24, the lower magnetic

5 pole main layer 5, and the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23. A recording magnetic field generated from the front end of the recording gap records a signal onto a recording medium 14 moving slightly away from a floating surface 13.

10 In this embodiment, the upper magnetic shield 21 is separated from the lower magnetic pole main layer 5 by the separate layer 22. As in the prior art of FIGS. 3 and 4, the lower magnetic pole main layer may serve as the upper magnetic shield. The recording gap depth is defined by the depth of the lower magnetic pole front end portion. The surface of the lower magnetic pole front end portion for defining the recording gap depth is formed so as to be almost perpendicular to the recording gap surface.

15 FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of the construction in the vicinity of the head front end of a thin film head of the present invention. This drawing shows only part of the lower magnetic pole main layer 5, the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23, the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17, and the upper magnetic pole top layer 20. As shown in the drawing, in the thin film head of the present invention, the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23 has a width  $L_{p2w}$  smaller than the lower magnetic pole 5, a length (depth) corresponding to a gap depth  $G_d$ , and a height  $L_{p2h}$ . A portion opposite to the upper magnetic pole by interposing the recording gap has a projection step



portion 27 having a width almost equal to a track width  $T_w$  of the upper magnetic pole. The height of the projection step portion is called a trim depth  $T_r$ .

5 The upper magnetic front end layer 17 has a width almost equal to the track width to a magnetic pole expansion position  $L_y$  in the head rear direction. The width is increased at an expansion angle  $\theta$  from the magnetic pole expansion position  $L_y$  in the head rear direction to a maximum width  $Up1w$ . The length of  
10 the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 is  $Up1L$ , and the thickness is  $Up1t$ . The front end of the upper magnetic pole top layer 20 is away from the floating surface by an upper magnetic pole depth  $Up2d$ , and has a width  $Up2fw$  of the upper magnetic pole front end and a  
15 thickness  $Up2t$ . The upper magnetic pole top layer 20 has a shape to be increased at the expansion angle  $\phi$  from a contraction position  $Up2L_y$  in the head rear portion to the upper magnetic pole width  $Up2w$ . The upper magnetic pole top layer 20 is flat to a rising  
20 position  $Up2s$  of the upper magnetic pole top layer. The upper magnetic pole top layer 20 from the  $Up2s$  is formed on the slope 15 of the coil insulating layer.

In the thin film head of the present invention having the above-mentioned construction, a magnetic  
25 field is calculated by computer simulation. The recording magnetic field intensity of the thin film head of the present invention is compared with that of the prior art thin film head shown in FIG. 4. The

dimensions of the thin film head of the present invention are: track width  $T_w = 0.35 \mu m$ , gap length  $G_l = 0.13 \mu m$ ,  $G_d = 1 \mu m$ ,  $L_{p2w} = 8 \mu m$ ,  $T_r = 0.2 \mu m$ ,  $L_y = 0.8 \mu m$ ,  $U_{p1t} = 2 \mu m$ ,  $U_{p1L} = 3.5 \mu m$ ,  $U_{p1w} = 4 \mu m$ ,  $\theta = 45^\circ$ ,  $U_{p2d} = 1 \mu m$ ,  $U_{p2t} = 3 \mu m$ ,  $U_{p2w} = 3 \mu m$ ,  $U_{p2Ly} = 4 \mu m$ ,  $U_{p2s} = 4 \mu m$ ,  $\phi = 45^\circ$ , and  $U_{p2w} = 26 \mu m$ . The change of the recording magnetic field intensity due to the change of the height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23 is calculated. The width  $L_{p1w}$  of the lower magnetic pole 5 is  $100 \mu m$ , and the thickness  $L_{p1t}$  of the lower magnetic pole is  $2 \mu m$ .

In the prior art thin film head shown in FIG. 4, the thickness  $I_{lh}$  of the first non-magnetic insulating layer 16 for determining the gap depth is  $0.4 \mu m$ , the film thickness  $L_{p1t}$  of the lower magnetic pole main layer 5 is  $2.5 \mu m$ , and other dimensions are the same as those of the thin film head of the present invention.

As a magnetic material for use in the thin film head of the present invention, a 46Ni - Fe film (a saturation magnetic flux density  $B_s = 1.68T$ ) is used for the lower magnetic pole main layer 5 and the upper magnetic pole top layer 20. A CoNiFe film ( $B_s = 2.0T$ ) is used for the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23, the lower magnetic pole rear end portion 24, the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17, and the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18. The same material as that of the thin film head of the present invention is used for the prior art thin film head. The lower

magnetic pole 5 is a CoNiFe film ( $B_s = 2.0T$ ) for comparison.

FIG. 11 shows maximum magnetic field intensity  $H_{xmax}$  in the medium running direction in the position as the medium center away by 25 nm from the floating surface, in the center position of the track width. This value is called a magnetic field intensity. As shown in the drawing, the magnetic field intensity of the prior art thin film head is about 90000Oe. The magnetic field intensity of the thin film head of the present invention in the case of a height  $Lp2h = 0.3 \mu m$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is higher than that of the prior art thin film head. With increase of the  $Lp2h$ , the magnetic field intensity of the thin film head of the present invention is increased abruptly. Increase of the magnetic field intensity is saturated at the  $Lp2h$  of  $1 \mu m$  or more. The reason why the magnetic field intensity is increased with the  $Lp2h$  lies in that since the distance between the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 and the upper magnetic pole top layer 20, and the lower magnetic pole 5 is increased, it is thus considered that the leakage flux therebetween is reduced, so that the magnetic flux reaches in the vicinity of the recording gap of the front end of the head with less decay.

As described above, the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23 is provided, and the height  $Lp2h$

is 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. As compared with the prior art thin film head, the magnetic field intensity can be largely increased by about 6000e or more. The increase of the magnetic field is very advantageous for recording a signal having a high density onto a high-coercivity medium.

When the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23 is provided, a photoresist for producing the upper magnetic pole front end layer can be formed on the flat surface. Unlike the prior art, deterioration of the track width accuracy due to abnormal reflection due to the step for exposure or insufficient depth of focus can be eliminated. A small track width can be formed at high accuracy.

The height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$  or more as shown in FIG. 11 to provide the effect of increasing the magnetic field intensity as compared with the prior art, and is 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$  or more to provide the sufficient effect of increasing the magnetic field. As the magnetic head, the change of the magnetic field is preferably small when the respective parts of the head are changed. In view of this, the  $L_{p2h}$  is more preferably 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$  or more for sufficiently increasing the magnetic field and decreasing the change of the magnetic field.

When the  $L_{p2h}$  is too large, the gap between the recording gap and the reading gap is increased to impose the following problem. The gap between the

recording gap and the reading gap is too large, so as to increase a deviation of the position of the reading track and the recording track on the magnetic disk. It is thus difficult to control the track position. As the gap between the recording gap and the reading gap is increased, a region for recording a signal onto the magnetic disk is small so as to lower the format efficiency. From such a problem, the recording and reading gap must be less than  $6 \mu\text{m}$ .

In the thin film head of the present invention, the gap between the center of the reading element 4 and the upper shield 21 is  $0.04 \mu\text{m}$ , the thickness of the upper shield 21 is  $1.3 \mu\text{m}$ , the thickness of the separate layer 2 is  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ , the thickness of the lower magnetic pole main layer 5 is  $2 \mu\text{m}$ , and the distance between the upper end of the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the center of the recording gap is  $0.065 \mu\text{m}$ . In order that the recording and reading gap is less than  $6 \mu\text{m}$ , an allowance of about  $0.1 \mu\text{m}$  is provided and the height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion must be  $2 \mu\text{m}$  or less. To provide an allowance to the variation of the dimensions, the  $L_{p2h}$  is more preferably  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  or less.

FIG. 12 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity when the width  $L_{p2w}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is changed. The height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. As shown

in the drawing, with increase of the Lp2w, the magnetic field intensity is increased abruptly, and is maximum at the Lp2w of about 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereafter it is decreased gradually.

5           The magnetic field intensity is low when the Lp2w is below 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , because it is considered that the lower magnetic pole front end portion is considered to cause magnetic saturation. The magnetic field is decreased gradually when the Lp2w is above 3  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  
10 because it is considered that, when the Lp2w is large, the leakage flux from the upper magnetic pole to the end portion of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is increased to relatively decrease the magnetic flux in the vicinity of the recording gap.

15           The Lp2w is desirably 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. When the Lp2w is 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more, a magnetic field intensity sufficiently higher than that of the prior art thin film head can be obtained. When the Lp2w is less than 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , the change of the magnetic field due to variation  
20 of the Lp2w is large. In order that a stable magnetic field intensity can be obtained to the change of the Lp2w, the Lp2w is more preferably 3  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. When the Lp2w is 3  $\mu\text{m}$  or more, the magnetic field intensity is decreased gradually.

25           In the thin film head of the present invention, to obtain a high magnetic field intensity, as the material of the lower magnetic pole front end portion, a magnetic material having a high saturation magnetic

flux density Bs of above 1.6T, preferably 1.8 to 2.2T. Specific materials include an Ni - Fe film or Co - Fe - Ni film having 46 Ni as a main composition. These high Bs films, particularly, the Co - Fe - Ni film itself  
5 having a high saturation magnetic flux density Bs of 1.8 to 2.2T generally has a problem of corrosion resistance. When the protective film is deposited on the floating surface, any problem such as corrosion cannot be caused. The floating surface protective film  
10 is formed very thinly so as to have a thickness of 3 to 6 nm. When a fine polishing scratch during polishing the floating surface remains, the floating surface protective film cannot sufficiently cover the scratch and the scratch may remain as defect. In this case, in  
15 the cleaning process of the producing processing after that, corrosion can be caused from this defect portion. To prevent this and enhance the producing yield, the exposing width of the lower magnetic pole front end portion using the high Bs film to the floating surface  
20 must be reduced.

With increase of the recording density in recent years, the flying height of the floating surface on the recording medium surface must be reduced. For this reason, the width of the floating surface of the  
25 slider equipped with the thin film head in the track width direction must be reduced. The upper magnetic shield 2, the lower magnetic shield 21, the lower magnetic pole main layer 5, or the lower magnetic pole

front end portion 23 of the head outside the floating surface width of the slider is subject to groove processing by ion milling during groove processing of the slider and a step is formed to the floating surface, when the floating surface width of the slider in the position of the thin film head is smaller than the width of the upper magnetic shield 2, the lower magnetic shield 21, the lower magnetic pole main layer 5, or the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23 of the head.

The floating surface protective film is formed by the processing after that. As described above, the protective film is formed to be very thin. When the projection step portion cannot be protected sufficiently, the protective film can be defected. When the lower magnetic pole front end portion having a high Bs and low corrosion resistance has a width larger than the floating surface width, corrosion can be caused in the projection step portion. The floating surface width of the slider in the position of the thin film head tends to be reduced from about 200  $\mu\text{m}$  of the prior art to about 60  $\mu\text{m}$  or less. Based on these, to reduce the defect percentage due to corrosion of the lower magnetic pole front end portion and to enhance the producing yield, a margin of the processing dimension shift is provided so that the width Lp2w of the lower magnetic pole front end portion must be 50  $\mu\text{m}$  or less, and more preferably, 30  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.



FIG. 13 shows the change of magnetic field intensity when the gap depth Gd is changed. The height Lp2h of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is 1.4  $\mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11.

5 Since the Gd is 2  $\mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity is increased with decrease of the Gd. When the Gd is about 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity is maximum. When the Gd is less than 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity is decreased abruptly. With the Gd of less

10 than 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity is decreased, because the lower magnetic pole front end portion is magnetic-saturated. With the Gd of 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$  or more, the magnetic field intensity is decreased, because with increase of the Gd, the magnetic flux passing through

15 the gap depth side of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is increased, so that the concentration of the magnetic flux in the vicinity of the recording gap of the floating surface side is reduced.

When the Gd is less than 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ , a high

20 magnetic field can be obtained. However, the change of the magnetic field due to the change of the Gd is steep, so that the recording characteristics are likely to be varied. When the Gd is less than 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ , the mechanical strength of the lower magnetic pole front

25 end portion is reduced, and a problem such as peeling is likely to be caused. The Gd is thus desirably 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. When the Gd exceeds 2  $\mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity is reduced largely. The Gd is

preferably 2  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

FIG. 14 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity of the trim depth  $Tr$ . The height  $Lp2h$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is 1.4  $\mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. As shown in the drawing, the magnetic field intensity is decreased as the trim depth  $Tr$  is increased. To obtain the magnetic field intensity above that of the prior art head, the  $Tr$  is desirably 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  or less. When the  $Tr$  is less than 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity is almost constant. When the  $Tr$  is less than 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ , the medium in-plane magnetic field component in the position away from the center of the track to the outside of the track end portion is not reduced sufficiently. The magnetic field intensity becomes a value close to the medium coercivity or exceeding the medium coercivity. In such a case, an erasing width  $Twe$  for erasing a signal by the recording head is unnecessarily larger than a recording signal width  $Tww$ . In some cases, the signal of the adjacent track will be erased or decayed. The trim depth must be 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more.

In the thin film head of the present invention, as in the shape of the lower magnetic pole front end portion shown in FIG. 5(a), a taper angle  $\alpha$  can be provided to an upper end surface 28 of the lower magnetic pole front end portion. FIG. 15 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity with the taper

angle  $\alpha$ . The height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. When the taper angle is provided to the upper end surface of the lower magnetic pole front end portion, the leakage flux from the upper magnetic pole front end layer to the end portion of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is decreased so as to increase the magnetic field intensity.

As shown in FIG. 15, with increase of the taper angle  $\alpha$ , the magnetic field intensity is increased. The magnetic field intensity is maximum at  $\alpha = 20^\circ$  to  $40^\circ$ , and then is decreased. The magnetic field intensity is decreased at the taper angle of above  $40^\circ$ , because the lower magnetic pole front end portion is saturated. The taper angle  $\alpha$  is preferably  $60^\circ$  or less for obtaining the effect for increasing the magnetic field. FIG. 5(b) shows an example in which the lower magnetic pole front end portion has two or more upper end surfaces 28 and 28' and two or more taper angles  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha'$ . When the taper angle has two or more values, the effect of increasing the magnetic field by the taper angles is provided likewise.

FIG. 16 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity with the magnetic pole expansion position  $L_y$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer described in the description of FIG. 1. The height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. With decrease

of the  $L_y$ , the magnetic field intensity is increased largely. When the  $L_y$  exceeds  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity is lower than the magnetic field intensity 90000Oe of the prior art head. The  $L_y$  is preferably  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  or less. As the  $L_y$  is decreased, the magnetic field intensity is increased. However, from the limit of the resolution of the photoresist, a radius of curvature  $R$  of at least about  $0.2 \mu\text{m}$  is provided in the vicinity of the  $L_y$ . When the  $L_y$  is less than  $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ , the change of the track width by the processing accuracy of the  $L_y$ . To ensure a  $T_w$  width accuracy, the  $L_y$  is preferably  $0.2 \mu\text{m}$  or more.

In the prior art thin film head shown in FIG. 3 or 4, the upper magnetic pole 9 or the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 for defining the track width is formed on the slope 15 of the coil insulating layer or the projection step of the first insulating layer 16. When the magnetic pole expansion position  $L_y$  is set in the vicinity of the gap depth  $G_d$ , the track width in the vicinity of the  $L_y$  is affected by the magnetic pole expansion shape by the reflection of exposure from the slope or the projection step so as to increase an error. The  $L_y$  must be at least  $0.3 \mu\text{m}$  or more larger than the  $G_d$ . In the prior art thin film head, it is difficult to largely reduce the  $L_y$  to increase the magnetic field intensity.

In the thin film head of the present invention, as described above, the upper magnetic pole front end

layer for defining the track width can be formed on the flat surface of the lower magnetic pole front end portion. The positional relation between the Ly and Gd as described above is not limited. As shown in FIGS. 7 and 11, in the thin film head of the present invention, the change of the magnetic field intensity with the Ly is larger than the change of magnetic field intensity with the Gd. The Ly is smaller than the Gd so as to realize a thin film head having a high magnetic field intensity.

The curve (a) of the FIG. 17 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity with the expansion angle  $\theta$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer. The height Lp2h of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. As shown in the drawing, with increase of  $\theta$ , the magnetic field intensity is increased, which is then increased gently at  $45^\circ$  or more. When the expansion angle  $\theta$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer is too large, the radius of curvature R in the vicinity of the Ly is increased by scattering of light in the resist when exposing the resist, so that the track width accuracy tends to be reduced. To prevent this, the expansion angle  $\theta$  is preferably  $60^\circ$  or less, more preferably, below  $50^\circ$  or less. When the expansion angle  $\theta$  is less than  $20^\circ$ , the magnetic field intensity is reduced significantly. The expansion angle  $\theta$  is preferably  $20^\circ$  or more, more preferably,  $30^\circ$  or more.

As in the plane shape of the upper magnetic pole front end layer shown in FIG. 6, using the two or more expansion angles and  $L_y$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer, there is provided a two-stage shape in which an expansion angle  $\theta_2$  in an expansion position  $L_{y2}$  of the head rear portion side is larger than an expansion angle  $\theta_1$  of an expansion position  $L_{y1}$  of the head front end side. The reduction of the magnetic field intensity can be released. The processing accuracy in the vicinity of the  $L_{y1}$  for determining the track width can be enhanced. As such an example, the curve (b) of FIG. 17 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity with  $\theta_1$  when  $L_{y1} = 0.8 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $L_{y2} = 1.3 \mu\text{m}$ , and  $\theta_2$  is  $45^\circ$ . The two-stage shape can increase the magnetic field intensity in the small region at  $\theta_1$ . As a result, the minimum value capable of using the expansion angle  $\theta_1$  of the head front end side can be reduced to  $10^\circ$ .

FIG. 18 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity with the film thickness  $U_{p1t}$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer. The height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$ . The curve (a) of FIG. 18 shows the case that the depth  $U_{p2d}$  of the upper magnetic pole is  $1 \mu\text{m}$ , and the curve (b) thereof shows the case that the  $U_{p2d}$  is  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. As shown in the curve (a), when the  $U_{p2d}$  is  $1 \mu\text{m}$ , with increase of the film thickness  $U_{p1t}$  of the upper magnetic pole

front end layer, the magnetic field intensity is increased abruptly and is maximum at the film thickness of 2 to 3  $\mu\text{m}$ . Thereafter the magnetic field intensity is decreased gradually. When the  $Up2d$  is 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  
5 decrease of the magnetic field intensity is less in the region having the small  $Up1t$ . The magnetic field is reduced in the region having the small film thickness; it is considered that the magnetic path width is reduced when the magnetic flux from the upper magnetic pole top layer is transmitted in the vicinity of the  
10 recording gap of the front end of the head. The magnetic field is reduced in the region having the large film thickness; it is considered that when the film thickness is too large, the distance between the upper magnetic pole top layer and the portion in the  
15 vicinity of the recording gap of the front end of the head is long so as to increase the magnetic path length. When the  $Up2d$  is small, the distance between the upper magnetic pole top layer and the recording gap of the  
20 front end of the head is short so as to increase the magnetic field intensity.

As shown in the drawing, to obtain a high magnetic field intensity, the film thickness  $Up1t$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer is 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or  
25 more, desirably, 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. When the  $Up2d$  is small, a high magnetic field can be obtained when the  $Up1t$  is less than 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . When the  $Up1t$  is less than 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , the change of the magnetic field intensity by film

thickness variation is large. The Uplt is desirably 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. When the Uplt exceeds 4  $\mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity starts to be reduced. The Uplt is desirably 4  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

5           The film thickness of the upper magnetic pole front end layer affects not only the magnetic field intensity but also the track width accuracy. When the upper magnetic pole front end layer is thick, the resist for forming the upper magnetic pole front end layer must be also thick. When the resist is thick, the scattering of light in the resist is increased to reduce the resolution. The track width accuracy is also lowered. The magnetic field intensity is ensured, and in order to enhance the track width accuracy, the film thickness Uplt of the upper magnetic pole front end layer is more preferably 3  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

10           In the above-mentioned example, there is described the magnetic field intensity when the entire upper magnetic pole front end layer is constructed by CoNiFe of 2.0T. As described above, in the thin film head of the present invention, basically, the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17, the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18, and the second non-magnetic insulating layer 19 are formed. Then, these surfaces are flattened by polishing. The upper layer coils 8', the coil insulating layer 7, and the upper magnetic pole top layer 20 are formed. When the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 is polished and a CoNiFe plated



film having a high saturation magnetic flux density is used as the upper magnetic pole front end layer, the corrosion resistance of this film is low, so that corrosion may occur to the polishing liquid. To prevent corrosion of CoNiFe for such polishing, the upper magnetic pole front end layer is of a two-layer construction so that a 46Ni - Fe film is laminated on the CoNiFe film. The CoNiFe film cannot be exposed during polishing.

FIG. 19 shows the change of magnetic field intensity with the film thickness  $U_{plhbt}$  of the high Bs film of the recording gap side in the case of using a multi-layered film in which a side adjacent to the recording gap layer of the upper magnetic pole front end layer is a magnetic film of 2.0T, and a side adjacent to the upper magnetic pole top layer is a magnetic film of 1.68T. The film thickness  $U_{plt}$  of the entire upper magnetic pole front end layer is  $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and the height  $L_{p2h}$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is  $1.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. As shown in the drawing, with increase of the  $U_{plhbt}$ , the magnetic field intensity is increased abruptly, which is then increased gently at the  $U_{plhbt}$  of  $0.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  or more. When the upper magnetic pole front end layer is a multi-layered film of a high Bs film and a lower Bs film, the film thickness of the high Bs film of the recording gap side is  $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  or more to obtain a high magnetic field. When the  $U_{plhbt}$

is less than  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ , the magnetic field intensity is reduced significantly with the film thickness, and it is preferably  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$  or more.

FIG. 20 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity with the distance between the floating surface and the front end of the upper magnetic pole top layer, that is, with the depth  $Up2d$  of the upper magnetic pole top layer. The height  $Lp2h$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. With increase of the  $Up2d$ , the magnetic field intensity is decreased gradually, and is reduced largely at the  $Up2d$  of  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  or more. As described above, the  $Up2d$  may be decreased to enhance the magnetic field intensity. When the  $Up2d$  is too small, the leakage field from the end portion of the upper magnetic pole top layer can erase or decay a recording signal of the medium. When the  $Up2d$  is  $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ , the leakage field generated from the end portion of the upper magnetic pole top layer is below  $15000\text{e}$  in the medium center position ( $25 \text{ nm}$  from the floating surface). When  $Up2d = 0$ , that is, the front end of the upper magnetic pole top layer is exposed from the floating surface, the leakage field reaches  $30000\text{e}$ . Some media used can erase or decay a signal recorded onto the medium. The  $Up2d$  is  $0.2 \mu\text{m}$  or more to avoid the foregoing problem. When the  $Up2d$  is increased, the magnetic field intensity is decreased, so that the  $Up2d$  is  $2 \mu\text{m}$  or less, preferably,  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$

or less.

In FIG. 20, with increase of the Up2d, the magnetic field intensity is decreased, because the contact length Lc of the upper magnetic pole top layer and the upper magnetic pole front end layer is short. The contact length Lc corresponds to a difference between the length Up1L of the upper magnetic pole and the depth Up2d of the upper magnetic pole top layer shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 21 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity with the contact length Lc of the upper magnetic pole front end layer and the upper magnetic pole top layer. As shown in the drawing, with the contact length Lc, the magnetic field intensity is increased abruptly, and is increased gently at the Lc of 2  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. To obtain a high magnetic field intensity, the Lc must be 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. When the Lc is less than 2  $\mu\text{m}$ , the change of the magnetic field with the Lc is large. The Lc is preferably 2  $\mu\text{m}$  or more.

The length Up1L of the upper magnetic pole front end layer and the rising position Up2s of the upper magnetic pole top layer are increased so that the contact length Lc can be long. In such a case, the distance between the gap depth and a back contact position Bc for contacting the upper magnetic pole rear end layer, the lower magnetic pole rear end portion and the lower magnetic pole is long, thereby increasing

the magnetic path length of the entire head. The changing rate of the magnetic field is low so as to deteriorate the recording characteristics at a high frequency.

5           The Up1L is 5  $\mu\text{m}$  or less, preferably, 4  $\mu\text{m}$  or less so as to ensure the contact length Lc. A difference between the rising position Up2s of the upper magnetic pole top layer and the Up1L (Up2s - Up1L) is desirably 0 to 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , so that when the alignment of the upper magnetic pole top layer and the upper magnetic pole front end layer is shifted, the contact length Lc can be ensured.

10           FIG. 22 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity with the film thickness Up2t of the upper magnetic pole top layer. The height Lp2h of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is 1.4  $\mu\text{m}$ . Other shapes are the same as those of FIG. 11. As shown in the drawing, with the film thickness Up2t of the upper magnetic pole top layer, the magnetic field intensity is increased abruptly, and the increase is saturated at the Up2t of 2  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. To obtain a high magnetic field intensity, the Up2t must be 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. On the other hand, to obtain a stable magnetic field intensity to the variation of the Up2t, the Up2t is desirably 2  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. When the Up2t is too large, the magnetic field intensity at a high frequency tends to be reduced by the overcurrent effect. The Up2t is desirably 4  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

As described above, in the thin film head of the present invention, the lower magnetic pole front end portion is provided to select its shape. A recording magnetic field higher than that of the prior art thin film head can be obtained. The photoresist for producing the upper magnetic pole front end layer can be formed on the flat surface of the lower magnetic pole front end portion. The processing accuracy of the small track width can be enhanced.

<Embodiment 2>

As described in Embodiment 1, the thin film head of the present invention can realize a high recording magnetic field. When the recording magnetic field is very high in the thin film head of the present invention, the medium in-plane magnetic field is found to be increased in the position away from the center of the track to the outside of the track end portion in the track width direction (the off-track position). The medium in-plane magnetic field refers to a vector sum  $H_{xz}$  of the magnetic field component in the recording medium running direction and the magnetic field component in the track width direction. When the medium in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position is large, the signal of the adjacent track recorded onto the medium can be erased or decayed. The medium in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position is desirably as small as possible. The second embodiment of the present invention proposes a construction for

reducing the medium in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position.

FIG. 7 shows a perspective view of the front end portion of the thin film head of the second embodiment of the present invention. In the thin film head of Embodiment 1, it is considered that the leakage flux from the upper magnetic pole front end layer is concentrated in the vicinity of the end portion of the floating surface of the lower magnetic pole front end portion, thereby increasing the medium in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position. To reduce this, in the second embodiment, a projection step portion 29 for absorbing the leakage flux is provided on the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23. In the drawing, the width of the projection step portion 29 from the upper magnetic pole front end layer is  $Stw$ , and the starting position of the projection step portion 29 from the floating surface is  $Std$ .

FIG. 23 shows the comparison of the medium in-plane magnetic field  $Hxz$  in the case that the  $Stw$  of the projection step portion 29 is zero in the lower magnetic pole front end portion (which corresponds to the absence of a portion larger than the width of the upper magnetic pole in the projection step portion 29).

FIG. 24 shows the comparison of the medium in-plane magnetic field  $Hxz$  in the case that the  $Stw$  of the projection step portion 29 is not zero in the lower magnetic pole front end portion (which corresponds to

the presence of a portion larger than the width of the upper magnetic pole in the projection step portion 29. In this example,  $Stw = 3.8 \mu m$ ).

In these examples,  $Ly = 0.5 \mu m$ ,  $Std = 0.5 \mu m$ ,  $Lp2h = 1.4 \mu m$ , and other conditions are the same as those of FIG. 11. The drawing shows the magnetic field distribution in the medium in-plane direction  $Hxz$  in the position corresponding to the center of the medium when the head is viewed from the floating surface (25 nm from the floating surface), in which the right half from the track center  $z = 0$  of the head is shown. The horizontal axis  $z$  shows a position from the track center.  $z = 0$  to  $0.175 \mu m$  indicates a track width, and above  $z = 0.175 \mu m$  indicates an off-track position. The vertical axis  $x$  shows a position in the medium running direction. Below  $x = -0.13 \mu m$  indicates the lower magnetic pole front end portion,  $x = -0.13$  to  $0 \mu m$  indicates the recording gap, and above  $x = 0$  indicates the upper magnetic pole front end layer.

As shown in FIG. 23, when the  $Stw$  of the projection step portion 29 is 0, the in-plane magnetic field component  $Hxz$  of  $z = 0.45 \mu m$  largely away from the end portion of the track ( $z = 0.175$ ) exceeds  $40000e$ . Some media used can erase or decay a signal recording onto the adjacent track.

When the  $Stw$  of the projection step portion 29 is not 0 (in this case,  $Stw = 3.8 \mu m$ ), as shown in FIG. 24, the in-plane magnetic field component of  $z = 0.45$

$\mu\text{m}$  is lowered to below about 40000e to reduce the influence onto the adjacent track.

In the case that the Stw of the projection step portion 29 is not 0 or is 0, FIG. 25 shows the change of the magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\text{max}}$  at the center of the track width when the magnetic pole expansion position of the upper magnetic pole front end layer, that is, the upper magnetic pole contraction position  $L_y$  is changed; and FIG. 26 shows the change of the maximum value  $H_{xz\text{max}}$  at  $z = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$  of the medium in-plane magnetic field with the magnetic pole expansion position  $L_y$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer. The curve (a) shows the case that the Stw of the projection step portion 29 is 0, and the curve (b) shows the case that the Stw of the projection step portion 29 is not 0.  $\text{Std} = L_y$ , and other conditions are the same as those of FIG. 23. As shown in FIG. 25, as compared with the magnetic field intensity of the center of the track width, the magnetic field intensity is reduced by below 1000e when the Stw of the projection step portion 29 is not 0. The influence onto the center magnetic field due to the projection step portion 29 provision is small. As shown in FIG. 26, the medium in-plane magnetic field  $H_{x\text{max}}$  at  $z = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$  can be reduced largely by the projection step portion 29 provision as described above. In particular, the effect is significant in a small region of  $L_y$  having a high center magnetic field.



FIG. 27 shows the change of the center magnetic field intensity  $H_{x\max}$  with the width  $Stw$  of the projection step portion 29. FIG. 28 shows the change of the maximum value  $H_{x\max}$  of the medium in-plane magnetic field at  $z = 0.45 \mu m$  with the width  $Stw$  of the projection step portion 29.  $Ly = Std = 0.5 \mu m$ , and other conditions are the same as those of FIG. 25. In the drawings,  $Stw = 0$  corresponds to the absence of a portion larger than the width of the upper magnetic pole in the projection step portion 29. As shown in FIG. 27, the  $Stw$  hardly changes the center magnetic field. As shown in FIG. 28, the medium in-plane magnetic field at  $z = 0.45 \mu m$  is increased when the  $Stw$  is less than  $0.5 \mu m$ , so that the effect of the projection step portion 29 provision is reduced. The width  $Stw$  of the projection step portion 29 must be  $0.5 \mu m$  or more.

FIG. 29 shows the change of the center magnetic field  $H_{x\max}$  with the distance  $Std$  between the starting position of the projection step portion 29 on the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the floating surface. FIG. 30 shows the change of the maximum value  $H_{xz\max}$  of the medium in-plane magnetic field at  $z = 0.45 \mu m$  with the distance  $Std$  between the starting position of the projection step portion 29 on the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the floating surface. The  $Stw$  is  $3.8 \mu m$ , and other conditions are the same as those of FIGS. 27 and 28. Since  $Gd = 1$ ,  $Std = 1$  corresponds to the case of the absence of the

projection step portion 29. As shown in FIG. 29, the center magnetic field is increased slightly with decrease of the Std. On the other hand, the medium in-plane magnetic field at  $z = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$  is decreased with decrease of the Std. Therefore, as a portion larger than the width of the upper magnetic pole is provided in the projection step portion 29, at any Std, the medium in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position is reduced. The effect that the starting position Std of the projection step portion is below the Ly is high and more preferable. When the Std is too small, the effect of trimming is reduced so as to increase the medium in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position. The Std is desirably  $0.1 \mu\text{m}$  or more.

There are some methods for forming the projection step portion 29 in this embodiment. For example, after the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23, the recording gap layer 6, and the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 are formed, the unnecessary portion of the lower magnetic pole front end portion is removed by FIB (focused ion beam), whereby track trimming and corresponding to the projection step portion 27 shown in FIG. 1 and the projection step portion 29 can be formed at the same time. In addition, after the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 is formed, a protective resist is formed in a portion to be the projection step portion 29 on the lower magnetic pole front end portion on the lower

magnetic pole front end portion, so that using the protective resist as a mask, the unnecessary portion is removed by ion milling, thereby forming track trimming and the projection step portion 29.

5 In the thin film head of the present invention, the projection step portion 29 on the lower magnetic pole front end portion is formed by removing the lower magnetic pole front end portion except for the track width as in the prior art trimming. The projection step  
10 portion 29 appears to be similar to the prior art track trimming. The prior art track trimming is processed by ion milling using the upper magnetic pole front end layer as a mask so as to be formed in almost the same shape of that of the upper magnetic pole front end  
15 layer. The projection step portion 29 of the present invention, as shown in FIG. 7, has a width larger than the upper magnetic pole front end layer at least in the head rear portion from the floating surface, so as to absorb the leakage flux from the upper magnetic pole  
20 front end layer in a portion larger than the upper magnetic pole front end layer.

As shown in FIG. 8, various shapes are possible as the shape of the projection step portion larger than the upper magnetic pole front end layer, so as to  
25 provide the effect of reducing the medium in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position. The height of the projection step portion 29 is almost equal to the trim depth  $Tr$ . However, it is possible to provide the

effect when the height of the projection step portion 29 is smaller than the trim depth  $Tr$ .

<Embodiment 3>

In Embodiments 1 and 2, the example in which the track width is  $0.35\ \mu\text{m}$  is described. When the track width has a value other than the above-mentioned value, the dimensions of the respective parts of the head are changed in proportion to the track width. The change of the magnetic field intensity is found to be the same as in Embodiments 1 and 2. The selection range of the dimensions of the respective parts when the track width  $Tr$  is changed is as follows.

(a) The ratio  $Lp2h/Tw$  of the height  $Lp2h$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion to the track width  $Tw$  is 0.9 or more, more preferably, 2 or more.

(b) The ratio  $Lp2w/Tw$  of the width  $Lp2w$  of the lower magnetic pole front end portion to the track width  $Tw$  is 2.9 or more, more preferably, 8.6 or more.

(c) The ratio  $Gd/Tw$  of the gap depth  $Gd$  to the track width  $Tw$  is 0.9 to 5.7.

(d) The ratio  $Tr/Tw$  of the trim depth  $Tr$  to the track width  $Tw$  is 0.29 to 1.15.

(e) The ratio  $Ly/Tw$  of the magnetic pole expansion position  $Ly$  to the track width  $Tw$  is 0.6 to 4.3.

(f) The ratio  $Uplt/Tw$  of the film thickness  $Uplt$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer to the track width  $Tw$  is 1.4 to 11.4, more preferably 2.9 to

8.6.

(g) The ratio  $Up1hbt/Tw$  of the high Bs film thickness  $Up1hbt$  of the upper magnetic pole front end layer to the track width  $Tw$  is 0.6 or more, more preferably, 1.4 or more.

(h) The ratio  $Up2d/Tw$  of the depth  $Up2d$  of the upper magnetic pole top layer to the track width  $Tw$  is 0.6 to 5.7, more preferably, 0.6 to 4.3.

(i) The ratio  $Lc/Tw$  of the contact length  $Lc$  of the upper magnetic pole top layer and the upper magnetic pole front end layer to the track width  $Tw$  is 4.3 or more, more preferably, 5.7 or more.

(j) The ratio  $Up1L/Tw$  of the length  $Up1L$  of the upper magnetic pole top layer to the track width  $Tw$  is 14.3 or less, more preferably, 11.4 or less.

(k) The ratio  $Up2t/Tw$  of the film thickness  $Up2t$  of the upper magnetic pole top layer to the track width  $Tw$  is 4.3 to 11.4, more preferably, 5.7 to 11.4.

(l) The ratio  $Stw/Tw$  of the width  $Stw$  of the projection step portion on the upper magnetic pole front end layer to the track width  $Tw$  is 1.4 or more.

(m) The ratio of the starting position  $Std$  of the projection step portion on the upper magnetic pole front end layer to the track width  $Tw$  is 0.3 or more.

By using the shapes described above, as in Embodiments 1 and 2, it is possible to obtain a thin film head having a high track width accuracy, a high recording magnetic field intensity, and a small medium

in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position.

In the thin film head of the present invention shown in Embodiments 1, 2 and 3, as shown in FIG. 2, the example in which the upper magnetic pole front end layer is provided. As shown in FIG. 9, the head not using the upper magnetic pole front end layer is combined with the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23 to provide the same effect. In this case, the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 corresponds to the upper magnetic pole front end portion of FIG. 9.

In addition, in the thin film head of the present invention shown in Embodiments 1, 2 and 3, as shown in FIG. 2, the lower layer coils 8 are disposed between the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 and the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18 so as to be arranged circumferentially about the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18. However, as shown in FIG. 10(a), both the lower layer coils 8 and the upper layer coils 8' may be disposed in the coil insulating layer 7 so as to be arranged circumferentially about the rear end portion 26 of the upper magnetic pole top layer.

As shown in FIG. 10 (b), the lower layer coils 8 may be disposed between the lower magnetic pole front end portion 23 and the lower magnetic pole rear end portion 24 so as to be arranged circumferentially about the lower magnetic pole rear end portion 24, and the upper layer coils 8' may be disposed between the upper magnetic pole front end layer 17 and the upper magnetic

pole rear end layer 18 so as to be arranged circumferentially about the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18. The construction of FIG. 2 may house only the upper layer coils 8' in the coil insulating layer 10. The construction of FIG. 2 can reduce the height of the upper magnetic pole rear end layer 18 so as to decrease the magnetic path length of the entire head. As compared with the construction of FIG. 10(a), the construction of FIG. 2 can increase the magnetic field rising rate at a high frequency so as to enhance the recording characteristics at a high frequency.

In the construction of FIG. 10(b), the coil insulating layer 7 is unnecessary so as to reduce the magnetic path length of the entire head. In the above-mentioned embodiments, the coils are arranged in two layers of an upper layer and a lower layer. The coils may be arranged in one layer or three or more layers to provide the same effect.

In the above-mentioned embodiments, the CoNiFe film is described as the magnetic material for use in the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the upper magnetic pole front end layer of the thin film head of the present invention. The magnetic material is not limited thereto when it is a soft magnetic material having a high saturation magnetic flux density. For example, the magnetic material can include a 46Ni - Fe film with  $B_s = 1.6$  to  $1.7T$ , a CoNiFe film or a Co - Fe film with  $B_s = 1.8$  to  $2.4T$ , and so on.

It is possible to use not only a plated film but also a sputter film such as CoNiFe film, Co - Fe film, Co - Fe - N film, and Fe - Ta - N film. The magnetic field intensity of the thin film head of the present invention is affected greatly by the saturation magnetic flux density of the magnetic material for use in the upper magnetic pole front end layer and the lower magnetic pole front end portion. The saturation magnetic flux density of the magnetic material for use in the upper magnetic pole front end layer and the lower magnetic pole front end portion must be at least 1.6T or more. More preferably, it is 1.8T or more.

The 46Ni - Fe film is described as the magnetic material for use in the lower magnetic pole and the upper magnetic pole top layer of the thin film head of the present invention. The magnetic material is not limited thereto when it is a soft magnetic material having a high saturation magnetic flux density. In addition to a plated film such as a 46Ni - Fe film with  $B_s = 1.6$  to  $1.7T$  and an 82Ni - Fe film with  $B_s = 1T$ , it is possible to use a microcrystalline sputter film such as Fe - Ta - N film, Fe - Ta - N film, and Fe - Ta - C film with  $B_s = 1.4$  to  $1.6T$ , or an amorphous sputter film such as Co - Zr film, Co - Ta - Zr film, and Co - Nb - Zr film with  $B_s = 1$  to  $1.6T$ . Naturally, the material for the upper magnetic pole front end layer and the lower magnetic pole front end portion may be used.

main layer



To increase the recording magnetic field intensity, a magnetic material having a saturation magnetic flux density at least equal to or higher than that of the lower magnetic pole main layer or the upper magnetic pole top layer is used for the upper magnetic pole front end layer and the lower magnetic pole front end portion which are respectively opposite to the recording gap. There may be provided a multi-layered construction so that a high Bs film is used for a portion of one of the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the upper magnetic pole front end layer adjacent to the recording gap or portions of both the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the upper magnetic pole front end layer adjacent to the recording gap, and a lower Bs film is used for a layer on the opposite side of the recording gap.

The magnetic material for use in the upper magnetic pole top layer and the lower magnetic pole main layer may have a saturation magnetic flux density lower than that of the magnetic material for use in the upper magnetic pole front end layer and the lower magnetic pole front end portion. To reduce eddy current to enhance the high frequency recording characteristics, the specific resistance is preferably high. For example, the CoNiFe film for use in the upper magnetic pole front end layer and the lower magnetic pole front end portion in the embodiments of the present invention has a specific resistance of 17 to 20  $\mu\Omega$ cm. The 46Ni - Fe

film for use in the upper magnetic pole top layer and the lower magnetic pole main layer has a high specific resistance of 45 to 55  $\mu \Omega$ cm. The high specific resistance can reduce the eddy current of the upper magnetic pole top layer and the lower magnetic pole main layer which are large and susceptible to the eddy current effect, and increase the rising rate of the magnetic field at a high frequency so as to enhance the high-frequency recording characteristics. The magnetic material for use in the upper magnetic pole top layer and the lower magnetic pole main layer desirably has a specific resistance of 45  $\mu \Omega$ cm or more.

In the thin film head of the present invention, when the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the lower magnetic pole rear end portion are formed on the lower magnetic pole main layer, basically, a photoresist is coated onto the lower magnetic pole, which is then exposed using a mask of a shape to be the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the lower magnetic pole rear end portion. Then, the resist of a shape to be the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the lower magnetic pole rear end portion is removed by development. Thereafter, the magnetic material to be the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the lower magnetic pole rear end portion is formed by a plating method; that is, it is produced by a so-called frame plating method. The shape of the lower magnetic pole front end portion can be produced accurately.

On the other hand, there is a method in which after the lower magnetic pole main layer is formed, the portion to be the lower magnetic pole front end portion is protected by a resist so as to engrave the coil portion in by ion milling. As in the present invention, to form the lower magnetic pole front end portion having a height of 0.3 to 2  $\mu\text{m}$ , it takes long time for milling and the milled material is re-deposited onto other portions. Thus, this method is not used in the present invention. In the present invention, the surface for defining a gap depth of the lower magnetic pole front end portion formed by the flame plating method is formed almost perpendicular to the recording gap surface within an error of about  $\pm 10^\circ$ .

In the present invention, the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the lower magnetic pole rear end portion can be produced separately using another kind of magnetic material. Basically, in view of reducing the producing process, the lower magnetic pole front end portion and the lower magnetic pole rear end portion are produced at the same time using the same kind of magnetic material.

The effect of enhancing the track width accuracy and of increasing the magnetic field in the thin film head of the present invention can be obtained in any track width. In particular, the thin film head of the present invention can exhibit an excellent effect in a region of the small track width of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$

or less in which reduction of the magnetic field intensity and the track width accuracy will be a main problem. In addition, the thin film head of the present invention can exhibit an excellent effect when

5 incorporated into a magnetic disk apparatus using a high-coercivity recording medium of 35000e or more. Further, the thin film head of the present invention can exhibit an excellent effect in a magnetic disk array apparatus incorporating a magnetic disk apparatus

10 using the thin film head of the present invention.

As described above, in the thin film head of the present invention, the lower magnetic pole front end portion is provided on the lower magnetic pole main layer to suitably select the shape dimensions of the

15 respective parts of the head are selected suitably. It is possible to provide a thin film head having a high track width accuracy and a high recording magnetic field intensity. The projection step portion having a width larger than that of the upper magnetic pole front

20 end layer is provided on the lower magnetic pole front end portion. It is possible to reduce the unnecessary medium in-plane magnetic field in the off-track position. The magnetic disk apparatus and the magnetic disk array apparatus equipped with the thin film head

25 of the present invention are combined with a medium having a coercivity of 279kA/m (35000e) or more. It is possible to realize the disk magnetic apparatus and the magnetic disk array apparatus having excellent

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